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ILLINOIS

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UPTON NURSERY CO.

This catalogue is more than a mere price list; it aims to present information that may be interesting and helpful to the flower-loving public.

Years have been spent in procuring the mother plants from which our stock is propagated. The utmost care is required to procure Lilacs absolutely true to name. We have obtained from the Arnold Arboretum a number of the earlier introductions of Lemoine, and several of the species. These have been supplemented with importations from Europe and other sources.

Of the named Lilacs, only the choicest are listed in this catalogue. It is our desire to include only distinct varieties of real worth and known origin. New sorts, both from home and abroad, are constantly being added to our collection.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Emile Lemoine, of Nancy, France, for permission to quote from his catalogue; to the Macmillan Company for permission to reprint extracts from Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*; to the Stratford Company for permission to quote from Wilson's *America's Greatest Garden* and *Aristocrats of the Garden*; and to Houghton Mifflin Company for permission to reprint extracts from Amy Lowell's poem, "Lilacs."

UPTON NURSERY COMPANY

Office: 4838 Spokane, Detroit, Michigan

Nursery: Goodrich, Michigan

Address all inquiries to our Detroit office

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS



Long since deserted—yet the Lilac blooms on

“Lilacs in dooryards
Holding quiet conversations with an early moon;
Lilacs watching a deserted house
Settling sideways into the grass of an old road:
Lilacs, wind-beaten, staggering under a lopsided shock of bloom
Above a cellar dug into a hill.
You are everywhere.”

—*Amy Lowell*

The Lilac has been associated with the American home for generations. Washington planted it in his garden at Mt. Vernon, where its descendants still flourish. It traveled westward with the early settler and the covered wagon and established itself alongside the cabin door. Although a native of other lands, it readily adapted itself to its new environment and has now become part and parcel of American life.

Outside of a few collections, the numerous forms of the modern Lilac are woefully missing from American gardens. Many people are acquainted with none but the Common Purple, the Common White and the Rouen Lilac, erroneously called Persian.

Today there are some thirty species, most of which are natives of China and her borderlands. Numerous hybrids have been produced by crossing some of these. Hundreds of exquisitely beautiful forms have been produced by hybridization of the Common Lilac alone.

In 1843 Liebert Darimont, a nurseryman of Liege, Belgium, introduced the first double Lilac—*Syringa vulgaris azurea plena*. No one knows exactly how it originated, but in the opinion of Sargent, it was a seedling of the Common Lilac. Its flowers were small, malformed and of no ornamental value. It was some twenty-seven years later, in the little town of Nancy, France, that Victor Lemoine, one of the world's greatest hybridizers and plant breeders, started to produce a race of double Lilacs. It served him as a diversion from the trials of the time, for this was during the Franco-Prussian War and Nancy was occupied by the Germans. Lemoine crossed Darimont's plant with the single varieties, and after years of patient and painstaking labor gave the world the modern Lilac.

Lilacs are best planted either when they are dormant in the fall, or in early spring. However, if necessary plants may be moved at any season, provided they are taken with a ball of earth and well watered for several days.

Although Lilacs will grow under unfavorable conditions, and in any kind of soil, they prefer a sunny location and a well drained loam. They do not like a sour soil. Lime applied in suitable quantities is excellent for counteracting such an acid condition.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON
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Birds-eye view of our Lilac propagating block

In order to keep our stock true to name, plants for propagation are confined to a special section. The history of each individual Lilac is carefully preserved. A record is kept of its source, flower, form, color, size of truss, name of originator, the row in which it is planted, and its number in the row. The whole plat is mapped and blue printed. When taking material for propagation, every precaution is taken that there may be no mixing of varieties.

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Syringa Reflexa

Showing the characteristic drooping flower clusters with blossoms just beginning to open. The red of the buds contrasts strikingly with the pink and white corolla lobes of the opened flower.

Syringa Reflexa

A Wonderful New Lilac with Pink Flowers

This distinct and interesting Lilac was found in 1901 by E. H. Wilson, who discovered it growing along the margins of woods and thickets on the mountains of western Hupeh, in central China.

The two distinct characteristics of this Lilac are the color of its blossoms and its drooping flower panicles. Wilson describes it as having "narrow, cylindrical flower clusters from nine to twelve inches long, which arch downwards from near the base and thus hang somewhat like the inflorescence of the Wisteria. The expanding flower-buds are bright red and the open flowers are pale rose color."

Mrs. McKelvey, author of *The Lilac*, declares that she has never seen flowers of this species which were other than a decided pink.

The drooping panicles, sometimes broad, and sometimes long and narrow, invariably well filled with beautiful pink flowers, make a well developed bush of this species a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

Syringa reflexa was awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. It is very hardy. Small plants go through our Michigan winters without injury. No Lilac collection should be without this spectacular beauty.

PRICE: Strong plants, \$2.50, two for \$4.50, three for \$6.00; plants 4'—5' high, \$3.00 each. Special prices on larger quantities furnished on application.

S. Reflexa f. Alba

This is a white form discovered by us in our block of *Syringa reflexa* at the nursery at Goodrich. The flowers are a clear creamy white in both the narrow and broad drooping flower clusters typical of this species. In habit it resembles *Syringa reflexa*, but it has somewhat paler leaves. Price, \$3.00 each.

French Hybrid Lilacs

The following are the best of several forms of *Syringa vulgaris*, commonly known as French Hybrid Lilacs. Their great flower clusters are often a foot in length, and they are truly the "Aristocrats of the Lilacs."

Prices 12"—18", \$1.50; 2'—3', \$2.00; 3'—4', \$2.50 unless otherwise specified. Specimen Stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Prices on larger plants furnished on application.

It is not always possible to supply all sizes of any given Lilac. Place your order for the size desired and if we cannot deliver this size we shall notify you at once.

ADELAIDE DUNBAR (Dunbar 1917)—Double; flowers violet-red with dark maroon buds; perhaps, according to John Dunbar, "the darkest double flowering Lilac in cultivation." \$3.00 each.

ALPHONSE LAVALLÉE (Lemoine 1885)—Double; beautiful sky-blue shading to violet. Individual flowers very large, resembling double hyacinths. Panicles large, long and very compact; fragrance pleasing. One of the finest forms of *S. vulgaris*.

BLEUATRE—Single; bluish lavender; medium sized flowers and panicles; very fragrant. One of the bluest Lilacs. A valuable addition to any garden on account of its unusual color.

CAPITAINE PERRAULT (Lemoine 1925)—Double. Lemoine describes it: "Grand spikes, big full flowers of superb rosy mauve, buds of the same color, a superb sort." \$3.00 each.

CHARLES JOLY (Lemoine 1896)—Double; crimson-violet; very attractive in bud and flower. Flowers and trusses medium, held erect, well above the foliage. One of our best.

CHARLES SARGENT (Lemoine 1905)—Double; beautiful mauve-violet with metallic azure tints. Enormous clusters of extra large flowers. Plant very vigorous and exceptionally good.

CHARLES THE TENTH—It is impossible to trace the origin of this Lilac, as there are a number of similar forms in cultivation all known as Charles the Tenth. Our plants are propagated from a Lilac of this name obtained from the Arnold Arboretum. The single flowers of reddish violet with dark red buds are borne on medium sized trusses. Good.

Gloire de Moulins

Congo



Adelaide Dunbar

Vestale

President Grevy

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CONDORCET (Lemoine 1888)—Large semi-double flowers of Argyle purple shading to white, with dark rose colored buds; medium sized compact panicles. One of Lemoine's first introductions. Very fragrant.

CONGO (Lemoine 1896)—Single; deep red-purple, redder than Ludwig Spaeth; marked at throat with Socardo's violet. Enormous flowers and panicles; graceful, drooping branches. One of the choicest Lilacs; very fragrant.

DIDEROT (Lemoine 1915)—Single; panicles large; individual flowers large with cucullate petals; claret-purple. Rather slow-growing. Similar to Uncle Tom but blossoms later. \$3.00 each. TEMPORARILY OUT OF STOCK

EDITH CAVELL (Lemoine 1916)—Double; long pyramidal trusses of very large, pure milk-white flowers with sulphur colored buds. Strong and free-blooming; very desirable.

ELLEN WILLMOTT (Lemoine 1903)—Double; pure snow-white; tall, open, pyramidal clusters of large flowers; distinctive. The pure white blossoms, contrasting with the fresh green of the young leaves, create a picture of exquisite loveliness. One of the best.

ETNA (Lemoine 1927)—Single; very attractive new introduction from Lemoine, which he describes as having "broad panicles of medium sized, regular flowers, deep claret purple, late; probably the most approaching to red." Fine. \$3.00 each. TEMPORARILY OUT OF STOCK

GENERAL GRANT (Dunbar 1917)—Single; Eupatorium purple with buds of tourmaline pink; clusters large, broad and open. Very strong and floriferous; an outstanding Lilac; very choice.

GLOIRE DE LORRAINE (Lemoine 1876)—Single; color a "clear satiny violet with white eye"; large compact clusters. Blooms profusely; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

GLOIRE DE MOULINS—Single; Laelia pink; trusses and flowers medium in size. Erect, vigorous bushes; very floriferous. A fine variety; one of the most showy Lilacs in our nursery.

LUCIE BALTET (Baltet, about 1888)—Single; pale flesh color or old rose with buds of rhodonite pink; large open panicles. A most curious and extremely beautiful variety. Mrs. McKelvey calls it “one of the loveliest of the single Lilacs.” It should be in every collection.

LUDWIG SPAETH (Spaeth 1883)—Single; dark crimson-purple. One of the handsomest of the dark red-purple Lilacs, and one of the best growers and most prolific bloomers. Very large panicles; very fragrant.

MARÉCHAL LANNES (Lemoine 1910)—Semi-double; flowers immense, sometimes measuring more than an inch across. Bluish violet with carmine-violet buds; panicles very large and showy. A desirable Lilac of surpassing beauty. Awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. \$3.00 each.

MARIE LEGRAYE (Lemoine about 1879)—Single; large, loose clusters of ivory-white flowers with cream colored buds. Blooms freely, beginning when quite young. Much used for forcing. A very popular Lilac.

MICHEL BUCHNER (Lemoine 1885)—Double; pale bluish lilac tinged with rose on under side; long, narrow, open clusters. A magnificent Lilac.

MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER (Lemoine 1909)—Double; late. Delicate rose shaded mauve with carmine-rose buds; trusses open and very large, often a foot in length. Fine and showy; very lovely in subdued light. One of the “aristocrats of the garden.”

MME. CASIMIR PERIER (Lemoine 1894)—Double; creamy white with greenish yellow buds; large, well filled clusters. Free and dependable bloomer; very fragrant.

MME. KREUTER (Baudriller 1880)—Single; Lobelia violet shading to Bishop’s purple. Large panicles of small flowers; blooms profusely. Good.

MME. LEMOINE (Lemoine 1890)—Double; snow-white; large flowers and panicles. This beautiful Lilac of surpassing whiteness is a worthy addition to any garden. One of Lemoine’s first introductions.

NEGRO (Lemoine 1899)—Single; buds Dahlia carmine expanding to dull magenta-purple. Flowers and panicles very large. A very dark Lilac.

PAUL THIRION (Lemoine 1915)—Double; claret-rose with carmine buds. Mrs. McKelvey declares that “The flowers resemble large double violets.” Trusses and flowers both very large. A most remarkable Lilac.

PRESIDENT GREVY (Lemoine 1886)—Double; blue shading to cobalt edged with rose; huge panicles. A vigorous bush and rapid grower. An early and very popular introduction of Lemoine.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Dunbar 1917)—Single; large compound clusters of deep Wedgewood blue flowers. A variety in great demand. TEMPORARILY OUT OF STOCK

PRESIDENT LOUBET (Lemoine 1901)—Double or semi-double; crimson-purple with red buds; clusters and flowers large; very floriferous; pleasing fragrance. One of our finest.

PROFESSOR SARGENT (Spaeth 1889)—Single; Bishop's purple with margin of light pinkish lilac, giving trusses a variegated appearance. Buds dull dark crimson. Flowers large; trusses medium. Very beautiful.

PYRAMIDAL (Lemoine 1886)—Double; buds carmine opening azure-rose. Long pyramidal clusters with a pronounced feathery appearance. A very valuable and unusually beautiful Lilac. Should not be confused with *Pyramidalis*.

RENÉ JARRY-DESLOGES (Lemoine 1905)—Double; large open clusters of a mottled appearance; flowers light mauve to Verbena violet with buds of vinaceous lilac.

UNCLE TOM (Lemoine 1903)—Single; dark red-purple; flowers and trusses large; petals cucullate. A fine vigorous Lilac.

VESTALE (Lemoine 1910)—Single; enormous panicles of very large pure white flowers with conspicuous yellow anthers; buds pale greenish yellow. A distinctive and remarkably attractive Lilac; delightfully fragrant.

(For other forms of *S. vulgaris* see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 249 to 399.)

Hybrid Lilacs

Hybrids are produced by the crossing of plants, differing more or less in kind, but usually closely related and of the same genus.

Syringa Chinensis (*S. rothomagensis*) (Rouen Lilac)

A natural hybrid between *S. persica* and *S. vulgaris*. It resembles *S. persica* in its narrow leaves and twiggy growth, while its blossoms are similar in color to those of *S. vulgaris*. Its reddish purple flowers are borne in enormous clusters and in the greatest profusion. *S. chinensis* is undoubtedly one of the finest of the Lilacs. \$1.00 each.

S. CHINENSIS f. *ALBA*—A white form of the Rouen Lilac, with pronounced violet markings at the throat of the corolla. \$1.50 each.

(For other forms of *S. chinensis*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 418 to 427.)



Lamartine

Syringa Henryi

A race of hybrid Lilacs produced by Louis Henry, a French gardener, by crossing *S. villosa* with *S. josikaea*.

S. HENRYI "FLORÉAL"—See *S. nanceiana* "Floreale."



Lutèce

S. HENRYI "LUTÈCE"—A truly remarkable Lilac of exceptional beauty. It flowers late, coming into blossom after the Common Lilac has faded. The violet-purple flowers are borne in large clusters, often a foot or more in length. This vigorous hybrid is a rapid grower and makes a shapely bush, valuable either as a specimen or when planted with other shrubs. 2'—3', \$2.00; 3'—4', \$2.50.

Giraldi Hybrids (*S. hyacinthiflora*)

A race of early Lilacs produced by Emile Lemoine and introduced in 1911. They are a cross between *S. oblata* var. *giraldi* and garden forms of *S. vulgaris*. They resemble *S. oblata* in the shape of their leaves and their early blooming habit, and *S. vulgaris* in the color of their flowers.

LAMARTINE (Lemoine 1911)—Single; purplish lilac marked with Lobelia violet; big loose clusters of large flowers. It was awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. One of the earliest bloomers. 12"—18", \$1.50; 2'—3', \$2.00; 3'—4', \$2.50. Illustration on p. 13.

MONTESQUIEU—Single; a showy shrub with huge panicles of round, purplish lilac flowers; exceedingly floriferous. 12"—18", \$1.50; 2'—3', \$2.00; 3'—4', \$2.50.

(For other hybrids of *S. hyacinthiflora* see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 196 to 200.)

Syringa Nanceiana

This is a group name for all hybrids resulting from crossing *S. henryi* with *S. sweginzowi*.

S. NANCEIANA "FLORÉAL" or *S. henryi* "Floréal" (Lemoine 1925)—The result of a cross between *S. henryi* "Lutèce" and *S. sweginzowi*. It resembles *S. sweginzowi* in the form of its flowers and *S. henryi* "Lutèce" in color. Lemoine describes it as being "a pleasing shade of mauve lilac." It is an attractive, free blooming Lilac of exceptional value. \$2.50 each.

Sargent's Lilac

The history of the parentage of this remarkable Lilac is not definitely known. It is a seedling of a plant (No. 15660 Arn. Arb.; no. 40 Komarov) often noted by the late Charles Sargent for its beauty. This hardy and vigorous shrub, raised by us and named for Mr. Sargent, bears enormous panicles of showy reddish violet flowers. It blooms about two weeks after the Common Lilac. \$3.00 each.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON
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Lilac Species

From southeastern Europe, the vast provinces of China, and the fastnesses of the Diamond Mountains of Korea have come many new species. Dauntless plant collectors, such as “Chinese” Wilson and the late Frank N. Meyer, who lost his life on one of his exploration trips, have brought them to us. Some of these are very beautiful, and differ both in flower and foliage from the old familiar Lilacs. All but one of the Oriental Lilacs have proven hardy in this country.

There is really only one species that is well known to the American public—*Syringa vulgaris*, the Common Lilac. The true Persian Lilac, *Syringa persica*, is very scarce, the hybrid *Syringa chinensis* having been widely distributed under this name.

Several Lilacs that from time to time have been listed in foreign catalogues as new species have recently been found to be identical with others previously recognized. These have been eliminated from our list or given as variations of the species to which they rightfully belong.

For the benefit of those interested in the Lilac in its various forms, a complete list of all the known species follows. This necessarily includes some that are not in cultivation and about which very little is known.

Kindly read the text carefully to avoid ordering those marked “not in cultivation” or “not yet available.” We grow all the species we can obtain, and offer them to the trade as soon as they reach marketable size.

Because of their scarcity plants are not sold on the basis of size. They range from eighteen inches to three feet; however, we usually have on hand a number of larger plants the prices of which will be furnished on application. *All are grown on their own roots.*

Prices on all species unless otherwise specified: \$2.50 each, two for \$4.50, three for \$6.00.

S. ADAMIANA—Identical with *S. tomentella*.

S. AFFINIS—See *S. oblata* var. *alba*.

S. AFFINIS GIRALDI—See *S. oblata* var. *giraldi*.

S. AFGHANICA—A little known species from Afghanistan, closely resembling *S. persica*. Mrs. McKelvey points out that it “may be merely a

naturalized condition of the Persian Lilac with thicker leaves induced by the dryer ecological conditions of Afghanistan." Not in cultivation.



Syringa Pubescens

S. AMURENSIS—See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. BRETSCHNEIDERI—Identical with *S. villosa*.

S. BUXIFOLIA—A species from the province of Kansu, China. It has small, obtuse, glabrous leaves. Our knowledge of this Lilac is based on a dried specimen preserved in Tokyo. Not in cultivation.

S. EMODI—(Himalayan Lilac)—A native of the Himalayan Mountains. Its greenish white flowers have a disagreeable odor. It has not proven entirely hardy as far north as Michigan.

(For forms of *S. emodi*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 25 to 27.)

S. JAPONICA—See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. JOSIKAEA—(Hungarian Lilac)—A native of southeastern Europe. Sometime prior to 1830 Baroness von Josika, an ardent botanist, found it growing on her estate in Transylvania. Its slightly fragrant violet-blue flowers are borne on rather loose leafy panicles a foot long. The leaves are lustrous dark green. \$1.50 each.

(For forms of *S. josikaea*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 57 to 62.)

S. JULIANAE—(Juliana Lilac)—Discovered in 1901 by E. H. Wilson, on a mountain cliff in western Hupeh, China. It is a low-growing, broad shrub about five feet in height, with horizontally spreading branches and small velvety leaves. The rather short, fragrant flower clusters are borne profusely on slender, twiggy branches. The flowers are violet-purple on the outer surface of the corolla and white within, with violet anthers. This contrast in color in the inflorescence marks *S. julianae* as a particularly striking and beautiful species. \$3.00 each.

S. KOEHLNEANA—(Schneider Lilac)—Identical with *S. velutina*.

S. KOMOROVII—(Komorof Lilac)—Named in honor of V. L. Komorov, a Russian botanist. This species is closely related to *S. reflexa*. It has the same nodding flower clusters, but they are not so markedly pendulous; nor are the slightly darker individual flowers quite so beautiful. This Lilac is a native of the province of Szechwan, western China. Its color is deep pink—a pink deeper than that of any other known Lilac. NOT YET AVAILABLE

S. MICROPHYLLA—(Littleleaf Lilac)—Discovered in 1892 in the province of Shensi, China, by the Rev. Giuseppe Giraldis, a Catholic missionary. It is widely distributed through North Central China. This is a very hardy, free-flowering shrub with pale pink, very pleasingly fragrant flowers. It is particularly valuable on account of its habit of blooming twice and sometimes three times in the same season. This is a rare and very choice Lilac. Special quantity prices furnished on application.

S. MEYERI—(Meyer Lilac)—A cultivated species found in 1908 near Peiping. This Lilac has never been found growing wild. It is a hardy dwarf plant with small leaves. Like *S. microphylla*, it has the habit of blossoming the second time, but its flowers are neither so profuse, so fragrant, nor so beautiful. NOT YET AVAILABLE

S. OBLATA—(Broadleaf Lilac)—Introduced into England in 1856 by Robert Fortune, who found it in a Chinese garden. This species as a cultivated plant is common in Peiping. It has fragrant, pale, lilac colored flowers. *S. oblata*, although a hardy shrub, blossoms very early and is therefore often caught by late frosts.

S. OBLATA var. *ALBA*—(*S. oblata* var. *affinis*) (*S. affinis*) (Early Lilac) A white variety of *S. oblata* cultivated by the Chinese. It blossoms very early and like *S. oblata* its flowers are liable to injury by late frosts.

S. OBLATA var. *DILATATA*—A variety of *S. oblata* with pale lilac colored flowers. This very hardy early Lilac is exceptionally beautiful when in

flower and has a fine foliage which turns to bronze-green in autumn. It was introduced into cultivation in 1917 by E. H. Wilson, who found it growing in Korea.

S. OBLATA var. *GIRALDI*—(*S. affinis giraldi*) (Purple Early Lilac)—A variety of *S. oblata* found in 1891 in the province of Shensi, China by the Italian missionary, Rev. Giuseppe Giraldi. Its pleasingly fragrant, mauve colored flowers are borne in large, loose clusters. It is a very early bloomer. The late F. N. Meyer, plant collector, reports it resistant to drought and alkali.

S. PALIBINIANA—See *S. velutina* var. *palibiniana*.

S. PEKINENSIS (Peking Lilac)—A native of northern China with small white flower clusters, narrow leaves and slightly pendant branches. Generally listed as a Tree Lilac.

S. PERSICA (Persian Lilac)—This beautiful Lilac is known only as a cultivated plant, and is believed to be a garden form of *S. persica* var. *laciniata*. It is a low-growing shrub with enormous sprays composed of several clusters of rosy purple flowers. It is not nearly so plentiful as is generally supposed, owing to the fact that the Rouen Lilac, *S. chinensis*, has



Syringa Microphylla

been widely distributed under its name. *S. persica* has never been known to bear seeds and is now believed to be a hybrid.

(For forms of *S. persica*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 467 to 468.)

S. PINETORUM—Collected by George Forrest in the province of Yunnan, China. There is considerable doubt as to whether or not this is a distinct species. Further information would be desirable before classifying this Lilac. Not in cultivation.

S. PINNATIFOLIA—(Pinnate Lilac)—Discovered in western China by E. H. Wilson in 1904. This is a very rare and most unusual Lilac with pinnately divided leaves and small clusters of white flowers. Its foliage is not unlike that of some Rose species.

S. POTANINI—Discovered in 1885 by the Russian explorer Potanin, in the province of Kansu, China. It was found later by E. H. Wilson in the province of Szechwan and by George Forrest in Yunnan. As there are no plants of this species in cultivation in this country, our knowledge of it is rather meager.

S. PUBESCENS—(Hairy Lilac)—A very beautiful species from the mountains near Peiping. Its slender, erect branches form a shrub of remarkable symmetry; there is an airy grace about its blooms which literally cover the plant from the ground up; and its dainty blossoms, long-tubed and star-like, possess an exquisite fragrance of which Charles Sargent says, "For its fragrance, which is more pungent and delightful than that of any other Lilac, *Syringa pubescens* should find a place in every northern garden." The flowers are lavender-lilac with violet anthers and come in broad panicles; the leaves are small and hairy. Because of the difficulties of propagation, this Lilac is one of the rarest in cultivation.—See illustration p. 17.

S. REFLEXA—(Nodding Lilac)—See illustration p. 6 and description p. 7.

S. REFLEXA f. *ALBA*—See description, p. 7.

S. RUGULOSA—Collected in the mountains of Yunnan, China, by E. E. Maire, in 1914. The flowers have been described as both white and rose-violet. This species is not in cultivation.

S. SWEGINZOWI—(Chengtu Lilac)—Although this species had been previously reported, we owe its introduction here to the late E. H. Wilson, who found it in the Tibetan borderlands in 1904. *S. sweginzowi* is a broad, upright-growing shrub of good habit. It blossoms so profusely that its slender, twiggy branches are curved downward by the slightly fragrant,

pale rose colored flower clusters. This pleasing effect, combined with the symmetrical form and the beauty of the dark, dull green foliage, makes this a Lilac of surpassing loveliness.

S. SWEGINZOWI SUPERBA—Introduced by the firm of V. Lemoine & Son and awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. E. H. Wilson pronounces this to be identical with *S. sweginzowi*.

S. TOMENTELLA—(Felted Lilac)—Discovered by two travelers, M. Bonvalot and Prince Henri d'Orleans, in 1890, in the province of Szechwan, China. It was introduced into cultivation by E. H. Wilson, who found it first in 1905. Later, in 1908, he saw it in flower on the frontiers of eastern Tibet and says, in his *Aristocrats of the Garden*, "I thought then that I had never before seen such a handsome species of Lilac. It had foot-high broad panicles of pink to rosy-lilac colored flowers." This fragrant species blossoms later than the Common Lilac.



Syringa Tomentella

S. VELUTINA—(Korean Lilac)—Discovered in the mountains of Korea by V. L. Komorov in 1897. E. H. Wilson brought this species to the United States in 1917. It is a very variable, upright shrub with slender branches and good foliage. The beautiful, pale lilac colored flower clusters are pleasingly fragrant and produced in abundance.

S. VELUTINA var. *PALIBINIANA*—The *Syringa palibiniana* of foreign catalogues—A variety of *S. velutina* distinguished by the more glabrous character of its leaves.

(Our authority for listing this as a variety of *S. velutina* is based upon a letter received from Mr. E. H. Wilson in which he says it “constitutes a good variety” of *S. velutina*.)

S. VILLOSA—(Late Lilac)—Discovered about 1750, in the vicinity of Peiping, China, by Pierre d’Incarville, a Jesuit missionary. It was first introduced into cultivation in 1882 by Dr. Emil Bretschneider. This vigorous shrub is exceptionally beautiful. Its pale, rose colored flowers have a slight fragrance resembling that of Privet. The hardiness, profusion of bloom, and late blooming habit of this species (it blossoms about two weeks later than the Common Lilac) make it a very valuable addition to American gardens. Price, 3’—4’, \$1.00 each; specimens, \$2.00 each.

S. VULGARIS—(Common Lilac)—This popular, old time, garden favorite is a native of southeastern Europe. Three hundred years of cultivation have greatly improved this species. From it the so-called French Hybrids have been produced. (See p. 9). Price, 50 cents each.

S. VULGARIS NATIVE—The type of *S. vulgaris* that grows wild in the Balkans. We have a few plants grown from seed collected in Cazan Pass, Romania, by Mr. Edgar Anderson, of the Arnold Arboretum. The flower clusters of this shrub are different in shape and sparsely branched. Although inferior to the Common Lilac this shrub is valuable for collections.

S. VULGARIS var. *ALBA*—(Common White Lilac)—The old fashioned White Lilac—a white variety of *S. vulgaris*. Price, 50 cents each.

S. WARDI—Discovered in 1913 in the province of Yunnan, China, by H. Kingdom Ward. This little known species is not in cultivation.

S. WILSONI—(Wilson Lilac)—Identical with *S. tomentella*.

S. WOLFI—(Wolf Lilac)—A tall, free-flowering shrub of erect growth, with large dark green leaves and odorless, dark lilac-purple flowers. It is very hardy, coming as it does from the mountainous regions of Manchuria and Korea. It resembles somewhat the Hungarian Lilac, *S. josikaea*, but is a much handsomer plant.

S. YUNNANENSIS—(Yunnan Lilac)—Closely related to the Himalayan Lilac, *S. emodi*. It was discovered in 1887 by the Abbé Jean Marie Delavay, of the *Missions Étrangères*. He found it growing in the woods by Lake Lankong, near the city of Talifu, in the province of Yunnan, southwestern China. It is a narrow, slender shrub eight to ten feet in height, with flowers of pale purplish rose, borne on leafy shoots. This interesting Lilac often has five corolla lobes instead of the usual four.

Tree Lilacs

Tree Lilacs, as the name indicates, are tree-like in growth, sometimes attaining a height of thirty feet. They are all perfectly hardy and make beautiful lawn specimens.

SYRINGA AMURENSIS (Manchurian Lilac)—A native of the Amur country of northeastern Asia. It becomes a shapely, round topped tree reaching a height of about twenty feet. The clusters of ivory-white flowers have a fragrance similar to that of Privet. 3'—4', \$1.50; 4'—5', \$2.00.

S. AMURENSIS var. *JAPONICA*—(Japanese Tree Lilac)—This hardy tree Lilac is a native of Japan. It is larger than *S. amurensis*, reaching a height of thirty feet or over. The small, white flowers are borne in great compound panicles over a foot in length. It grows rapidly into a well shaped tree with a bark resembling that of the Cherry. 3'—4', \$1.50; 4'—5', \$2.00.

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